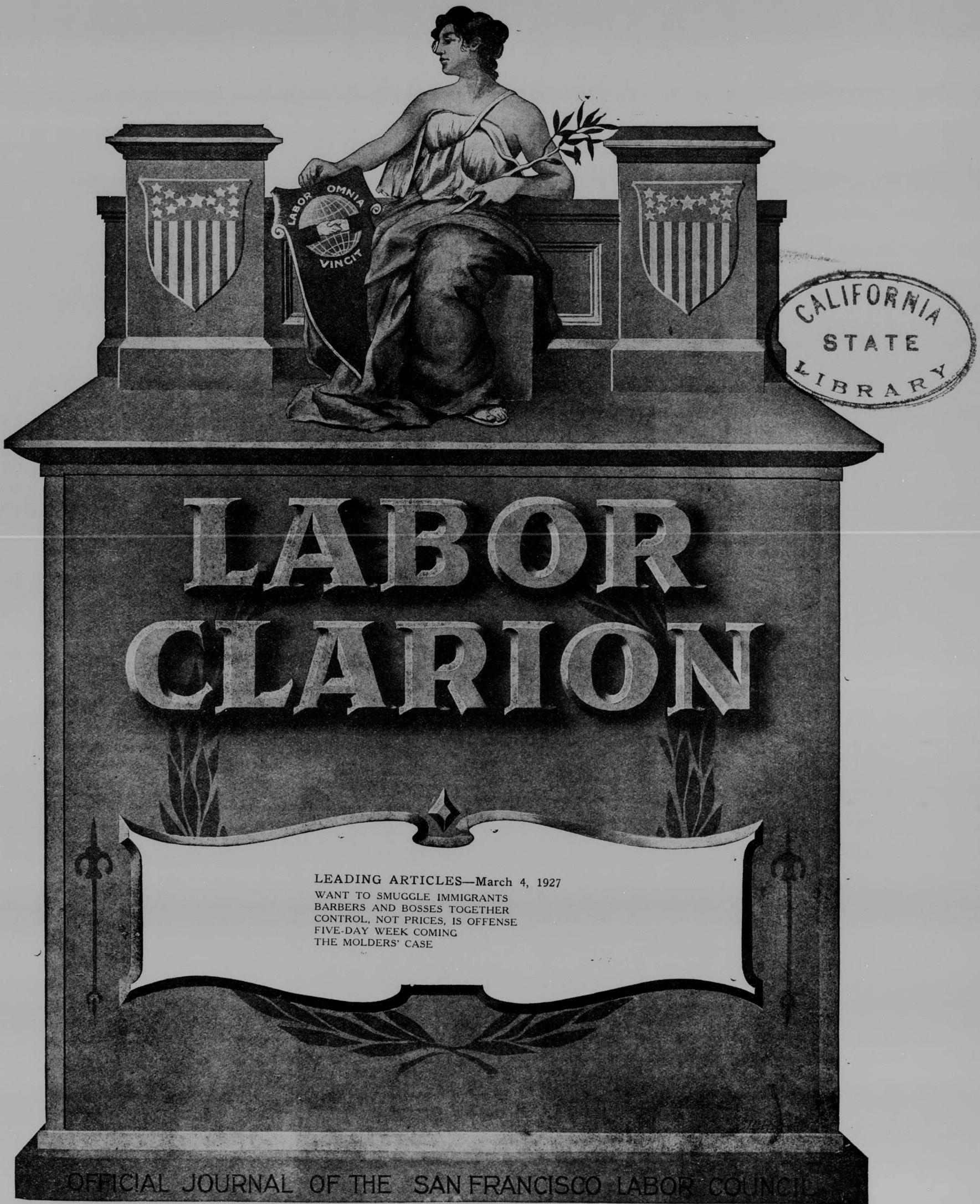


CALIFORNIA



LEADING ARTICLES—March 4, 1927

WANT TO SMUGGLE IMMIGRANTS
BARBERS AND BOSSSES TOGETHER
CONTROL, NOT PRICES, IS OFFENSE
FIVE-DAY WEEK COMING
THE MOLDERS' CASE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Unification

AGAIN the world advances . . . again modern science achieves; with the completion of telephone connections between New York and London a worthy cog has been turned in the wheel of progress.

Although not perfected in its entirety, soon the voice of London shall sound in the ears of fellow listeners in the United States . . . clearly . . . distinctly . . . bringing the voice of the world into closer harmony than ever before.

The Emporium acclaims the success of this noteworthy achievement.

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bear Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave. Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Commercial Telegraphers—Sec., Paul J. Smith, 166 Parnassus Ave. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p.m., 1164 Market. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market. Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero. Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason. Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall. Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland. Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p.m., 2nd at 8 p.m., Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission. Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F. Laundry Drivers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple. Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

HALE'S FOOD SHOP

— FIFTH NEAR MARKET —

Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Proving That Housewives Know—and Show—What They Want

Only one week old, Hale's Food Shop is being pressed to its capacity to care for the thousands who pour in and out of its three entrances for their daily food supplies.

Hale's Food Shop was planned in the belief that housewives would like the same service and surroundings in securing their food needs that a great department store provides for them when they buy what they wear. That's why Hale's Food Shop is different from anything else of its kind.

That's undoubtedly what was wanted, to judge from the overwhelming interest taken in the Shop. What an incentive this is for us to make you like Hale's Food Shop still more and more.

HALE BROS. INC.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay. Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth. Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple. Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal. Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal. Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 418, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones. Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple. Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925. Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif. Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p.m., 1256 Market. Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., 2nd and last at 3 p.m., 1171 Market. Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Web Presmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1927

No. 5

Want to Smuggle Immigrants

The smuggling of Orientals and other undesirable aliens can be stopped if the King bill becomes a law, declared Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seaman's Union, in a letter to every member of the House of Representatives. The bill would compel vessels to depart from American ports with as many seamen as they carried on arrival.

Those who were found, on examination, not to be seamen, would be deported on another vessel at the expense of the vessel that brought them here.

Threatened with the loss of this profitable income, foreign shipping interests are protesting against the law. They are joined by the English government. The Senate unanimously passed the bill on February 2nd.

"Between 30,000 and 40,000 persons of different races and nationalities, who could not come into the United States in any other manner, are coming in vessels, chiefly foreign, and mix with our population," Mr. Furuseth said. "It is like a river which is gradually growing in volume of water. This bill would change that river into a rippling brook."

"People connected with shipping, one way or another, are collecting between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 annually by bootlegging excluded aliens into the United States. Shipping interests are opposed to this bill, which would destroy their system of smuggling by making detection practically certain and the risk too great."

"After these mala fide seamen are landed and mix with the population, when discovered, they are deported at the cost of the United States Government, shipping interests again receiving pay for carrying them out. You are here dealing with an endless chain which this bill, when adopted, will cut."

"The payment for bringing excluded persons from Europe into the United States is admitted to be from \$200 to \$400. The landing of Chinese is up to \$1100."

"The bill will not apply to American vessels if the shipowner signs the majority of his crew in a continental port of the United States. It will stop the present violation of law. It will assist American shipping. Foreign ship owners and governments oppose it."

AWARD IS UPHELD.

Maritime workers under contract and injured while on land may collect industrial compensation from the State, the Supreme Court held Monday last in overruling an appeal of the Alaska Packers' Association from a finding of the Industrial Accident Commission.

John Peterson, seaman on the packing company's bark Star of Ireland, was lifting a boat from the mud in Alaska in July, 1925, and suffered a fracture of his back and hip. As Peterson was signed on in San Francisco, the Industrial Accident Commission granted him \$20.83 during disability.

The packing company appealed on the ground that the State commission was without jurisdiction.

In the world of labor the union label is the starry banner of liberty and altruism.

BARBERS AND BOSSSES TOGETHER.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The organized journeymen barbers and master barbers of Illinois have joined hands to persuade the present session of the General Assembly to enact the model barber license law agreed upon by the general executive boards of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America and the Associated Master Barbers of America at a joint meeting held in Chicago last July. The movement is nation wide in character and the bill as drafted by officers of the two international bodies has been introduced in various state legislatures.

The bill provides for the establishment of a board of barber examiners of three members appointed by the Governor. Each member must be a practical barber who has followed the occupation of barber in the state for at least five years immediately prior to his appointment.

Under the terms of the bill, no one can be licensed as a barber unless he is at least eighteen years of age and served an apprenticeship of eighteen months. Failing to pass a satisfactory examination, the applicant would have to serve an additional six months' apprenticeship.

An applicant for registration as an apprentice would have to be at least 16½ years old and possess a diploma showing graduation from an eighth grade grammar school or its equivalent.

Section 7 of the bill provides a high standard of professional education.

Persons authorized by law to practice medicine or surgery are exempted by the bill, as are commissioned medical or surgical officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Hospital Service, registered nurses or persons authorized by law to practice beauty culture.

GOMPERS PUBLIC SCHOOL READY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Chicago Samuel Gompers Public School is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy March 23rd. Elaborate dedication ceremonies will be held late in the spring, the date to be set to suit the convenience and wishes of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who is to make the principal address.

George W. Perkins, a life-long friend and associate of Mr. Gompers, also will deliver an address on this notable occasion and is devoting much time and attention to his manuscript.

The Samuel Gompers Public School is located in the heart of the great Calumet manufacturing district of the South Side. It is of the standard elementary type, the last word in modern equipment and will accommodate 900 pupils.

IS OUR LIBERTY WANING?

"The hold of fundamental individual rights upon the imagination of the people has waned," said Frank H. Sommer, dean of the School of Law of New York University, in an address to the New York Bar Association.

Dean Sommer declared that free government in the United States is waning because the ideals of the nation's founders no longer dominated to protect the rights of individuals.

CONTROL, NOT PRICE, IS OFFENSE.

The Federal Government won an important anti-trust suit when the United States Supreme Court upheld the conviction of a group of individuals and corporations who were charged with illegally attempting to fix prices and restrain trade by limiting the sale of pottery products. Jail sentences imposed on individual defendants by the lower court were upheld.

The importance of the decision is that the Supreme Court refused to pass on the question of whether prices set by the combine are "reasonable." The fact that they could control prices constituted the offense.

The court approved the action of the trial judge in charging the jury that it might return a verdict of guilty without regard to the reasonableness of prices fixed, or of the good intention of the combining units, whether prices were actually lowered or raised, or whether sales were restricted to the special jobbers, "since both agreements of themselves were unreasonable restraint."

"Had the rule prevailed that it was necessary for the government to prove that the prices fixed by a combination or association were unreasonable or excessive, it would, in a practical way, have made it impossible for the government ever to secure a conviction," David L. Podell, the special assistant attorney general, said.

"Such a rule would have rendered the Sherman Anti-Trust Act a nullity. It would have compelled the government to submit proof of valuation of plants, reasonable and unreasonable expenditures, reasonable and unreasonable profits, capitalizations and a host of similar considerations about which it is almost humanly impossible for men definitely to agree."

QUESSE DEAD.

William F. Quesse, president of the International Building Service Employees' Union, with headquarters in Chicago, where he has been prominent in the labor movement for years, passed away rather unexpectedly a week ago last Wednesday, though he had been ill for some time. It was through his efforts that janitors and other building service employees have had their hours reduced from 18 to 20 per day to eight, and wages increased from a meager sum to something half-way decent. He did this by organizing many unions throughout the country.

Barber—"Shall I cut your hair close?"

Co-ed—"No—stand off as far as possible."—Oklahoma Whirlwind.

BOSS
THE TAILOR
1048 MARKET STREET
Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and
Overcoats
at
Popular
Prices



All Work
Done Under
Strictly
Union
Conditions

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK.

"The best evidence that a shorter work week is adaptable to industry is the fact that it has been accepted and is operative in numerous lines of industry. . . . This great reform—the shorter work week—is upon us."—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The greatest factor in bringing the five-day week is custom. During the summer months business of the great city of New York shuts down on Saturdays. Department stores, offices with hundreds of thousands of clerical workers, professional men and women just simply shut up shop. The result is the five-day week and two days off for a great mass of workers.

This movement has not yet affected any large section of industrial workers except the garment trades. Only in the busy season do they work on Saturdays. Usually the worker and his family can be found at a resort over the week-end not so very far from where his employer may be enjoying his two days' leisure.

This custom is bound to grow and eventually it will be taken as natural for everyone to take train or automobile and escape from the city for Saturdays and Sundays at least three months of the warmer weather. Many printing establishments close and some sugar refineries, railroad shops, all the retail stores, law offices, architects. The entire downtown area is largely deserted on Saturday.

No pressure of any kind has been exerted to achieve this reform except the force of custom. There is no one to buy, no one who wishes service, so the trades affected might as well close up. This tendency is bound to grow. The first to join this shorter work movement will be the building trades. These mechanics, being in advance of the workers on other matters, cannot be expected to go to work when everyone else seems pleasure bent. Furthermore, to start up for only four hours on Saturday is uneconomical. Many workers spend two hours traveling to put in the four at work and so feel it not worth the while.

In foreign cities, especially in Paris, the commercial life stops dead for two days a week, Sunday and Monday. Saturdays are the busiest, contrary to American custom. The people's habits in this matter of the five-day week, especially in summer, will prove a governing factor. The prediction is that by 1930 the United States will see great segments of industry on the five-day week.

"So you want to marry my daughter? Have you any business judgment?"

"Well, sir, I—I'm trying to get into your family, sir."

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

FIRST LABOR PAPER.

"The first labor paper published in the United States was the "Workingman's Advocate." It was published by the Evans Brothers, two English labor reformers; its publication was commenced in 1825 in New York. In the course of a couple of years the "Advocate" gave way to the "Daily Sentinel," and this, in turn, to the "Young American," which last printed at its head the first American labor platform ever formulated, which we hereby give in full. It was upon this platform that the Workingmen's Party of New York State ran the first labor candidate ever nominated for the office of Governor in the United States in 1830, Mr. Ezekiel Williams, who received 3000 votes.

"The first platform was as follows:

1. The right of a man to the soil; vote yourself a farm.
2. Down with monopolies, especially the United States Bank.
3. Freedom of public lands.
4. Homesteads made inalienable.
5. Abolition of all laws for the collection of debts.
6. A general bankrupt law.
7. A lien of the laborer upon his own work for his wages.
8. Abolition of imprisonment for debt.
9. Equal rights for women with men in all respects.
10. Abolition of chattel slavery and of wages slavery.

"11. Land limitation to 160 acres; no person after the passage of this law to become possessed of more than that amount of land. But when a land monopolist dies his heirs are to take each his legal number of acres, and be compelled to sell the over-plus, using the proceeds as they please.

"12. Mails in the United States to run on the Sabbath."—Motorman and Conductor.

"All new arrivals are washed," explained a warden to some visitors who were being shown over a model prison.

"And if they make a fuss?" asked one of the visitors.

"Then they are ironed."

A son at college wrote to his father:

"No mom, no fun, your son."

The father answered:

"How sad, too bad, your dad."—American Boy.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI

The Only Union Store in the Mission

UNION FLORIST

Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.
Telephone Market 3285

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Rewig

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Prices
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street.....
1221 Broadway.....
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Oakland
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We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

WHITTHORNE & SWAN

Can and Do

Undersell

on good, clean,
staple merchandise

MISSION STREET, NEAR 22ND

Formerly Davis' Department Store

THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CONSISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

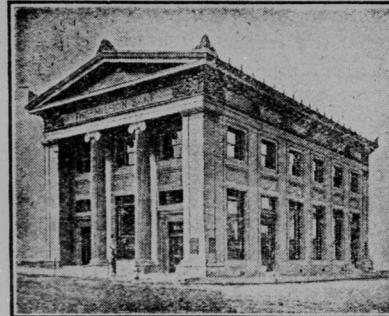
SAN FRANCISCO
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BERKELEY
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THE MISSION BANK

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box
or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages,
and Trunks in this Bank while on your
vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

REINDEER FOR FOOD

The reindeer industry in Alaska, though still in its infancy, promises, with proper guidance, to become an important factor in the future development of the territory, says the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture in a recent bulletin on reindeer grazing in Alaska. It is comparatively a recent undertaking, and as a commercial enterprise dates back only a few years. From the original stock of 1,280 animals imported from Siberia over a period of ten years up to 1902, the reindeer in Alaska have now increased to about 350,000 animals, distributed in 110 herds.

In addition to the numbers in present herds, it is estimated that about 125,000 have been killed for food and clothing. During the period from 1918 to 1926 more than 1,875,000 pounds of reindeer meat was shipped from Alaska, the total for 1923 being nearly 200,000 pounds, for 1924 about 375,000 pounds, and for 1925 approximately 680,000 pounds. With continued development, there promises to be a steady increase in the output, says the department. Steers for butchering sold in 1925 for \$10 to \$12 a head. Breeding stock is valued at \$18 to \$30 a head, and the average cost of production for each animal is about \$1 a year. At Nome and St. Michael reindeer meat retails at 15 to 20 cents a pound.

The natural cold-storage facilities of Alaska have been used advantageously in handling reindeer meat. In areas adjoining the Arctic coast solid ice is reached within three or four feet of the surface and extends downward to great depths. During the winter of 1925 one chamber large enough to hold 100 carcasses was excavated in the underground ice. In the spring the carcasses thus stored were removed in excellent condition for shipping.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Moralists have pointed out that America as a nation thinks exclusively in terms of food—that we use food terms to express every idea under the sun, and as evidence of this depravity they call our attention to such expressions as:

"Knows which side his bread is buttered on."
 "Can't eat your cake and have it."
 "Too many cooks spoil the broth."
 "Eat humble pie."
 "Bring home the bacon."
 "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."
 "Not worth his salt."
 "The proof of the pudding."
 "Sour grapes."
 "The apple of his eye."
 "Don't care a fig."
 "Spice of life."
 "Apple sauce."
 "Cake eaters."
 "New wine in old bottles."
 "Crying over spilt milk."
 "Many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."
 "Don't put all your eggs in one basket."

It is true that happiness is not a mere affair of food and clothes and that culture is not a product of the pocket book. But as life is now organized, the leisure and the opportunity for culture and development are closed to those who do not possess at least moderate incomes. If the system of prices withholds advantages from the families of workingmen, the community is not developing and using to the full its human resources. As a result its culture must remain on a lower level. The real things of life—goods, service, leisure, and what not—which these prices grant to the laborer or withhold from him as his wage. If he is to be efficient, if he is to have leisure for his own use, if the native gifts of his children are to be developed, if his family is to share in the culture which is the common heritage of the community, his wage must hold the possibility of these things.—Walton Hamilton.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who was Francois Poels?

A.—He was a well-known Belgian trade unionist, secretary of the International Federation of Lithographers and Kindred Trades and of the Belgian Lithographers' Union. He died last December.

Q.—What organization has jurisdiction over telephone operators?

A.—The Telephone Operators' Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It is an autonomous department within the Brotherhood, having jurisdiction and complete control over telephone operators.

Q.—What labor organization is named after Neptune, Roman god of the sea?

A.—The Neptune Association, an organization of licensed masters and mates of ocean and coastwise steam vessels.

Q.—When and where was oil first used as fuel for locomotives?

A.—According to the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce, the first experiments in the United States which resulted in the continued utilization of oil as a locomotive fuel were made by the Central Pacific Railroad at its Sacramento, Calif., shops in 1879, when oil brought by boat from the Atlantic coast was burned in the fire-box of an eight-wheel locomotive built to burn wood, but at that time using coal.

Q.—Does the Legal Information Bureau of the American Federation of Labor issue bulletins?

A.—Yes. Address the Bureau at the A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

SLACK PROMPTS POETIC BURST.

(From a Hutchinson, Kans., paper.)

Willie Wilson is night fireman at the Hutchinson Floral Co.'s greenhouse on North Main street.

The other day they had a poor grade of slack to use as fuel, and the fireman's patience was exhausted. The superintendent found the following communication from the fireman on his desk the next morning:

I may never get to heaven
 And it may be just as well;
 'Cause it cannot be so hot there
 If they burn slack in hell.
 It may be good for ballast,
 It may shovel like a dream,
 But whatever else it's good for
 It's no blamed good for steam.
 Sherman probably knew his business
 When he said that war is hell,
 But if he had to fire with that stuff
 He'd have another tale to tell.
 I may try to take a breather,
 I may try to rest my back,
 But I've got to grab my buggy
 And get another load of slack.
 When I die, lay off the flowers,
 Do away with wreath and spray;
 Put some good coal in my coffin,
 It will help to smooth the way.
 I may have to face old Satan
 Or I may climb the golden stair,
 But it won't matter much to Willie
 If they have some good coal there.

"Well," observed Murphy as he chatted one evening with some of his friends, "there's wan thing Oi can say—Oi'm a self-made man."

"Is it boastin' ye are," inquired Dooley, "or apologizin'?"

Men's—CLOTHING—Women's**Cherry's Courteous Credit**

Makes it possible for you to take advantage of

Cash Prices on Credit

18 years in S. F.

20th and MISSION **CHERRY'S 2400 MISSION**

8 Stores on the Coast

BUY NOW—WEAR NOW—PAY LATER



Member of Federal Reserve System

Member of Federal Reserve System
 To bank with the BROTHERHOOD BANK is to bank with an institution that is different.

Immediately upon entering our lobby one experiences an atmosphere of congeniality, expressive of the title "BROTHERHOOD"—an atmosphere which assures the financial affairs of each—the utmost of friendliness and consideration.



"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
 OUTFITTING CO.
 MISSION STREET
 at Twenty-second

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

The changes in the occupational character of immigration since the war are discussed in an article in the February issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Although it is a matter of general knowledge that since the war, and more particularly since the passage of the "quota" immigration acts of 1921 and 1924, there has been both a great reduction in the immigration of aliens into the United States and a marked change in the racial composition of such immigration, it is not so well known that there has been an equally significant change in the occupational character of the immigration. The proportion of unskilled labor has decreased sharply, this class of labor being represented by about 41 per cent of all immigrants in the four pre-war years 1911 to 1914 and by only 18.7 per cent in the two years 1925 and 1926. In the earlier period the unskilled laborers outnumbered more than 2 to 1 the total number of skilled mechanics, professional and business people, and farmers, while in the past two years the average number of skilled laborers was substantially as great as that of the unskilled, and the average annual number of immigrant farmers was actually larger than in the pre-war period.

An account is given by Dr. Fritz Rager, secretary of the Vienna Chamber of Labor, of the work of chambers of labor in Austria, which have existed since 1921 under the provisions of laws passed in the preceding year. The chambers of labor are made up of elected representatives of laborers and salaried employees and their purpose is to represent the economic, social and cultural interests of the workers, a special function being that of giving advisory opinions to governmental agencies concerning bills and orders affecting the interests of the workers.

A summary of the 1926 study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages and hours of labor of employees in the cotton goods manufacturing industry in the United States shows that full-time weekly earnings were 105 per cent higher than in 1913, but were 11 per cent lower than in 1924. The average full-time earnings per week of males decreased from \$20.87 in 1924 to \$18.67 in 1926, those of females from \$18.15 to \$15.89, and earnings in the industry as a whole from \$19.72 to \$17.48.

A similar study of wages and hours in the woolen and worsted goods industry in 1926 shows a decrease of approximately 8 per cent in full-time earnings per week between 1924 and 1926, the average earnings of males in all occupations combined having decreased from \$28.44 in 1924 to \$26.87 in 1926, those of females from \$22.84 to \$20.61, and of males and females combined from \$26.17 to \$24.21.

A decision rendered recently by the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas denied the right of a worker suffering from a disease due to his occupation to compensation under the State Compensation Law and also held that the claimant had no right to recover damages under the common law. The sweeping and startling nature of the decision is evident when it is considered that it leaves the workman absolutely without any form of legal redress for an injury which admittedly resulted from this occupation.

Other sections of the Review include statistics of prices and cost of living and unemployment, and articles on economic conditions in this and foreign countries.

The deadliest foe of liberty is not autocracy but liberty frenzied. Liberty is not foolproof. For its beneficent working it demands self-restraint, a sane and clear recognition of the practical and attainable, and of the fact that there are laws of nature which are beyond our power to change.—Otto Kahn, speech at the University of Wisconsin, January 14, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Brazil: Immigration—The Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works of the State of Sao Paulo has just made public figures showing that the total number of immigrants who entered Sao Paulo during the year 1926 is 96,887. This compares with a total of 73,335 for 1925, which, until 1926, was the record year for immigration into this state since the World War.

British Columbia: Oriental Population—British Columbia contains the largest Oriental population of any province in Canada. According to the last census, there were 15,868 Japanese in Canada, of whom 15,006 resided in British Columbia; and of 39,587 Chinese residents, 23,377 were reported as being in this province.

Canada: Employment Expansion—Employment as reported by employers in Canada during 1926 was in greater volume than in any other year since 1920.

Czechoslovakia: Chemical Industry—Employment in the Czechoslovak chemical factories is at present considerably below normal, as a result of the diminished use of chemical products in this country.

Ecuador: Austrian Immigration—A small group of Austrian immigrants recently arrived in Ecuador, leading, it is said, to the general conclusion that the economic future of Ecuador depends upon the success the country may have in attracting European immigrants as the type that formerly went to the United States.

Mexico: Emigration—Emigration of Laborers from the Guadalajara district to the United States during the year 1926 is said to have shown a tremendous increase over the two preceding years.

Indian Labor—The scarcity and high price of corn in the mountains around Pochutla has forced the Indians to offer, in large numbers, to work on the coffee plantations.

Paraguay: Colonization Project—"El Liberal" makes the announcement that, at the coming session of Congress, a project will be presented granting special concessions to another Mennonite colonization group, affecting 40,000 persons from the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. It is reported that, with proper dispensations, 30,000 will immigrate shortly to Paraguay.

Italian Immigration—"La Campania Industrial," a large agricultural development concern, announces that it has interested a large number of Italian farmers in the colonization of Paraguay, and that, during the present year, immigration to this country will attain large proportions.

California roads total 77,000 miles, according to the California State Automobile Association, including State and county roads.

BARBERS TO VOTE.

Roe H. Baker of the Barbers' Union has been informed by International headquarters at Indianapolis that probably the coming month the members of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union will hold a referendum vote on a change in the constitution whereby an apprentice will be eligible to join the union after two years' apprenticeship instead of three years, as is now provided for. It is pointed out that in some states having barbers' laws only a two years' apprenticeship is required, and in the Province of British Columbia only one year is required. International officials of the union are urging the membership to vote to change the clause, as they believe it would result in many barbers, after passing the required examination, joining the union instead of drifting into labor-hating shops and becoming non-unionists.

Have your automobile under control, ready for a quick stop, advises the California State Automobile Association, when doubtful situations arise.

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women

A WASHPROOF
OVERALL
CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON
42.1% stronger - 41.8% finer than Denim
WON'T SHRINK!

For Sale by

Abramson & Lerer	168 Third St.
Adou's	1250 Fillmore St.
Arata & Lagomarsino	3366 Mission St.
M. S. Bacigalupi	485 Broadway
R. H. Bohr	2054 Mission St.
Brazil & Eugenio	40 Jackson St.
S. Chimera	416 Courtland Ave.
W. T. Gardner Co.	1405 Fillmore St.
A. Escol	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally	32 Sixth St.
Petersen Bros.	628 20th St.
Stahl's Toggery	2779 Mission St.
Summerfield & Haines	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein	1037 Market St.
H. Warshawski	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy	2447 24th St.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

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One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1926

Assets	\$111,776,567.46
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds	4,550,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$565,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

BY THE WAY.

One of the primary functions of a newspaper is to place the facts of current happenings before the public. If a newspaper does not give its readers the facts, it has failed in its chief reason for being. Judged by this criterion, the newspapers of cities chiefly affected by the strike of enginemen on the Western Maryland Railroad failed to meet their obligations to the public, according to the comprehensive report on the strike recently issued by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish church bodies. The report states that the newspapers seemed to have printed publicity matter from both sides of the strike, but made no direct contribution to the uncovering of facts or the clarification of issues. It was suggested that the newspapers might have rendered a service to the public by investigating and interpreting. Unfortunately, the attitude of the papers in the Western Maryland strike is only too common. Newspapers will go to great lengths to obtain the facts of a sensational murder case, but take no steps to bring to light the facts of a great industrial controversy. This policy gives the labor press a great opportunity, and it is a pity it is not always strong enough to take full advantage of it.

It ill becomes Americans to show hostility toward any people who are fighting for freedom and the right to manage their own affairs, which are exactly what Americans fought for in the Revolution. Yet cartoons and editorials unfriendly to the Chinese are continually appearing in American newspapers. Some of the cartoonists and editorial writers seem obsessed with the erroneous idea that the Chinese uprising would not have come about if it had not been for Russian Communist influence. The Communists very likely have mixed in Chinese affairs to a certain extent, but to believe that they are responsible for the present tremendous mass movement of the Chinese is absurd. The great Chinese masses know nothing of Communism and it would take millions of Communists at work in their midst to reach them in the slightest degree. Other American cartoonists and editorial writers profess horror at the Chinese for indulging in civil war. They apparently forget that other nations have the same habit and that their own nation fought one of the bloodiest and most destructive civil wars in history. The Chinese deserve American sympathy and friendship. They are fighting for the principles on which this nation was founded, and it is inconsistent, to say the least, for Americans to criticize them.

Out of the mass of contradictions that come in the Nicaraguan controversy there occasionally is a sane, clear statement that is worthy of consideration. Horace C. Knowles, former minister to Nicaragua and Santo Domingo, who has been following every step in the present situation, says the government's explanations of American intervention in Nicaragua are ridiculous to anyone familiar with conditions in the Central American republics. "Anyone having any experience and accurate information relative to the Caribbean countries knows there is no place where American lives and property is so safe," he said, "particularly during a revolution. If there is anything the plain people of those countries know it is that the financial interests and Washington are always on the lookout for an excuse to intervene, and the first and greatest care of any revolutionary party is to see that the lives and property of foreigners are in no way molested. Such lives and property, as a matter of fact, are safer there than in New York." He might have added that they were safer than in Chicago or in almost any American city. If anyone wants to get the right interpretation of the matter of landing marines to protect something, let him, in his daily newspaper reading, strike out the word "lives" and insert in lieu thereof "dollars."

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Sweden and Belgium agree never to go to war on any subject; agreement resembles treaties already in force making war illegal between Sweden and Denmark and Sweden and Finland; corresponding pact with Norway now before the Norwegian parliament.

General strike takes place in Shanghai as Nationalist armies from Canton advance on city.

Two miners sacrifice lives in effort to save two fellow workers, one of whom is also killed, in mine at Port Carbon, Pa.

New York City central labor body expels 23 Communist delegates of fur and garment makers' unions; members of fur workers' unions begin big fight against Communist control.

Workers employed in woolen mills at Tilton, N. H., report for work, following month's strike.

Leading French Socialists demand either release or execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, convicted in Massachusetts on murder charge and held six years in prison.

Senator Borah offers resolution for inquiry into Central American conditions by Senate committee.

Coal operators and miners' meeting ends when joint scale committee reports inability to agree; miners say strike is inevitable April 1st unless agreement is made before Jacksonville wage scale expires March 31st.

National Crime Commission asks states to pass drastic legislation for regulation of sale and possession of firearms.

Australian Labor Party issues warning against efforts of Communists to gain control of labor movement.

Great Britain sends sharp note to Russia demanding that anti-British intrigue and Communist propaganda in various parts of world be stopped; Russia warned trade agreement will be abrogated if propaganda continues.

United States Supreme Court upholds conviction of 20 pottery manufacturers under Sherman anti-Trust Law; as result of decision most of defendants face jail terms.

British House of Commons defeats bill to prevent foreign financial help being given one side or other in strikes.

Denied a rehearing of election case by Colorado Supreme Court, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, famous Denver juvenile judge, announces his fight will be carried to United States Supreme Court.

Woman election officer is convicted of ballot frauds in Philadelphia.

Jobless teamster kills himself and family of six at Utica, N. Y., to save them from starvation.

Daniel Willard, president of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, gives unqualified approval of B. & O. plan of co-operation between trade unions and management.

New Jersey bus strikers win pay increase under two-year contract.

RECHARGE BATTERY AT ONCE.

Allowing the battery of your car to stand in a low or discharged condition results in sulphation, according to the free emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association. This will ruin the battery in a short time.



Never Before a Value Like This

SUPREME Electric Cleaner

For Less
Than
Wholesale
Cost!

\$24.85

A High-Grade, Guaranteed Electric Cleaner—Regularly Sold for \$65! All-aluminum, easy-running, standard manufacture. Only a few left at this low price. (These Cleaners are New, Not Rebuilt).



**\$10 Set of Attachments
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Cleaner**

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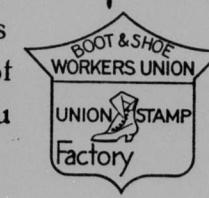
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINES
General Secretary-Treasurer



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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1927

Newspaper stories from New York are to the effect that Amie Semple McPherson took occasion on last Saturday night to visit the night clubs of Greenwich Village and New York City. Wonder what she expected to find in these places and whether she went there for pleasure, information or out of pure curiosity? It is reported she said after leaving them that those she saw were "dancing on the doors of hell." There are also other ways of dancing on the doors of hell, far away from New York City.

Today marks the close of the present lame duck Congress, and it is not likely there will be a session of the new Congress until the first Monday in December. There are all sorts of rumors in circulation concerning what may happen in our foreign relations after the adjournment of Congress. Some even go so far as to declare that there may be war with some of our southern neighbors, but that cannot be brought about without assembling Congress in extra session, and it is not probable the President will do anything like that, particularly because he will not be in a position to determine how the new Congress might deal with the question of a conflict even if he were willing to engage in one, which is not very likely.

The individual who lacks the courage, the aggressiveness, the spirit, the independence to act in harmony with his fellow workers by joining the union of his craft cannot be of much value to the world or to anyone except, in rare instances, to himself. If future generations ever remember such a person at all, it will be only with condemnation of his selfishness and lack of consideration for the welfare of the people generally. While that sort of an individual may sometimes prosper in a material way while he lives, it is a certainty that he can have no real peace of mind, because while he may be able to deceive other people into the idea that he is a fairly decent fellow, he cannot possibly fool himself. He knows, at heart, that he is not what he ought to be and that his abnormal selfishness places him beneath the contempt of fair and decent human beings. Life for the average man would not be worth while under such circumstances, however satisfactory his conduct might be to those who prey upon the workers as a result of his despicable action.

The Molders' Case

Up to a few years ago the Molders' Union of this vicinity was getting along with employers in a most friendly and harmonious manner and whenever any difficulty or misunderstanding arose concerning wages or working conditions the two parties interested sat down at the conference table and reached an amicable adjustment, after which business went along as usual and everybody was happy. Then came the Industrial Association, with its meddling policy, and injected itself into the foundry industry, knowing nothing whatever about any phase of the business, yet issuing orders to all those engaged in that field and forcing many of them, very much against their own desires, to turn over the management of affairs to this band of interlopers and trouble brewers. Very naturally the Molders' Union declined to accept dictation from any outside source and the meddling organization hired the notorious Black Jack Jerome, a Greek with an unpronounceable name, who for years had been a professional strikebreaker, employing thugs and hoodlums to intimidate strikers.

Shortly thereafter the business agent of the union, one evening as he was about to enter his home, was shot down by a thug who emerged from an automobile at the curb. Some time later an old man, a member of the Molders' Union, was murdered very much in the same manner, thugs having fired upon him from an automobile, with all the curtains drawn tight so that it was impossible for anyone to see who the occupants of the machine were or to identify the murderers. There have been many other cases of this character since that time, and two men formerly employed by the fellow Jerome have made affidavit that they had been hired to assault members of unions, yet the Police Department seems to be directing its energies to an endeavor to implicate officers and members of unions in affairs of the kind described.

A couple of weeks ago a squad of detectives, early in the morning, arrested some members of the Molders' Union on the street, and, it is alleged, assaulted one of them by sticking a gun into his stomach without any provocation whatever, and while the unfortunate victim was stooped over one of them stuck his hand in the man's coat pocket and afterward accused him of having a pair of brass knuckles in his possession, though officers of the organization say the member insists he never had a weapon of any kind on his person, either that morning or at any other time.

Last Monday night, on information the detectives say was furnished them by an individual who, according to the daily papers of the city, boasts of his dishonesty and crookedness, made a raid upon a lodging house in Stockton where organizers for the union were rooming and arrested three of these men. The next morning detectives went to the home of Frank Brown, business agent of the union, before that official was out of bed and placed him under arrest on a charge of conspiracy, based upon statements alleged to have been made by the moron whose only claim to decency is that he once made an attempt to become a professional baseball player, but could not make the grade.

This is not the first experience of those in the labor movement with detectives who endeavor to fasten all sorts of crimes upon members of unions who are on strike in an effort to improve their conditions, nor is there surprise at such conduct, because it is well known that in industrial troubles it is a set policy of enemies of the organized workers to harass them in this way and tie up the funds of the unions so that money will not be available to support the strike.

The general public is, therefore, asked to withhold judgment in these cases, no matter what statement the detectives may make, until the whole matter has been presented by the union involved, giving its side of the case.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

When members of unions buy wearing apparel, there can be no excuse whatever for failure to get the union label on shoes, sox, garters, suspenders, hats, shirts, collars, neckties, underwear, overalls and suits ready-made or tailored. These articles are plentiful everywhere and the trade unionist who fails to get the label on these things is absolutely cheating on his fellow workers and is deserving of severe criticism for his conduct. If the labor movement means anything at all, it certainly should call for a member putting himself out a little to help in the battle for improved conditions for the other fellow as well as for himself, and the man who refuses to do is as much a sponger as is the one who fails to join the union.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company has closed its stock subscription books with more than \$750,000 in stock purchased by the unions of the country. In a very short while it will begin doing business, and under the most favorable circumstances possible. The company, under the direction of Matthew Woll and George Perkins, with their corps of trained and experienced assistants, hold out the hope that the thing will be a tremendous success from the very beginning. The field is so large and the possibility for development so great that there can be no doubt but that these shrewd men will give a good account of their stewardship before another year rolls around, because every step has been taken with the utmost caution.

Professor Kinkaid of the University of Washington says that if marriages between blondes and brunettes continue in this country that we will ultimately become a dark race, because the chromosomes of the dark-haired people almost invariably overcome those of the blondes and the offspring of such marriages are brunettes. He does not seem to take into account that climate has anything whatever to do with determining whether individuals are to be blondes or brunettes even though most of the northern races seem to tend in the direction of blondes, while the southern peoples are usually brunettes. However, he is a biologist of considerable renown and is inclined to believe the whole matter is settled by the chromosomes, and that if blondes in our midst are to be perpetuated, it will be necessary for blonde to marry blonde or the tribe will go completely out of the picture.

President Harding, probably through pressure from a band of political manipulators who always look out for their own interests first, appointed three men to his Cabinet who brought disgrace upon the administration and the nation. The Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General appointed by him had to resign from their posts under a cloud. The Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior have had to stand two criminal trials and what the results of the second trials were to be is not known at this time. The United States Supreme Court, however, has practically branded the latter with guilt and has mulcted his erstwhile friend of more than twenty million dollars as a result of the favor the Secretary of the Interior tried to grant him. Doheny, of course, can stand the big loss without becoming a public charge, but it is more than probable that he will regret the loss, nevertheless, and wish that he had played his cards in the open rather than under cover. Public servants of the type of these men have a tendency to shake the confidence of the people in democracy and to totally discourage many as to the future of government of the kind we have in the United States.

WIT AT RANDOM

Two small boys watched an extremely stout man as he stepped on the scales. There was something wrong with the machine, for the indicator registered only 40 pounds. "Gosh," remarked one of the boys, "he's hollow."

"I say, Bob," asked an acquaintance, "why did the foreman fire you yesterday?"

"Well," was the reply, "a foreman is one who stands around and watches his gang work."

"I know; but what's that got to do with you?"

"Why, he got jealous of me! People thought I was the foreman!"

A pacifistic gentleman stopped to try to settle a juvenile row.

"My boy," he said to one of the combatants, "do you know what the Good Book says about fighting?"

"Aw!" snorted the youth, "fightin' ain't one of them things you kin get out of a book, mister."—American Legion Weekly.

"Dey say you kin go so high in dese balloons you kin hear de angels sing."

"Well, why don't you go up in one?"

"Not whilst dar's singin' gwine on up dar. De only way I'll ever git to glory is w'en everything's quiet—w'en I kin creep in an' hide out, 'fo dey has a chance ter ax sarchin' questions!"

A clergyman whose wife is known for her extreme plainness was lecturing a Sunday school class of boys on politeness.

"When a plate of apples is passed to you," he said, "never take the best-looking one."

From the back row came in a low tone:

"I'll bet that's the way he picked his wife."

"Picked up any clues in the murder case yet?" asked the reporter.

"Wa-al," drawled the chief of police, as he scratched his official head, "the boys have been so busy lately enforcin' the parkin' law, lookin' fer places where they sell reg'lar beer, keepin' an eye on the bathin' suits an' censurin' books an' movies that they haven't nacherly had time to get started on that case."

Mrs. Smink—"Joe, I distinctly heard the clock strike two as you came into the house last night."

Mr. Smink—"Yes, dear, it was beginning to strike ten, but I stopped it so it would not awaken you."

A boy asked his father to distinguish between Capital and Labor. The father said:

"My son, when you come to a man's estate and sit night after night in a hammock with a pretty girl in your arms—that's Capital. But son, later, when you walk the floor at night carrying a squawking infant—that's Labor."

The people who are most indolent physically are often quick enough mentally. Such was the case with a British workman. He was usually late in coming to work, and one day the foreman took him to task.

"It's a funny thing, Jim," he said, "you allus coming in a quarter of an hour behind the time and living next door to the works, while Teddy is allus on time, and lives three miles away!"

"There's nowt funny about it," retorted Jim. "If he's a bit late in a morning, he can hurry a bit; but if I'm late, I'm here."—The Synchronizer.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Observers of events must be just now deeply stirred by the blunders of American policy in and around the Caribbean Sea, where the United States seems bent upon gobbling and gobbling and gobbling. Official American hostility to Mexico is well known and often enough manifested. Official American conduct in Nicaragua must bring many a blush to American faces. American marines now have been ordered to "protect American life and property" in practically every strategic point in Nicaragua. This is calculated to bring finally to a head the defeat of Dr. Sacasa, who has been fighting to win back the presidency to which he succeeded lawfully when the president was driven to resign by a coup d'état.

* * *

There are now 2300 marines in Nicaragua. There are, it is reported, 571 Americans to be protected and something like \$170,000 worth of American-owned property, with the United Fruit Company the principal owner. The Washington Daily News is quite right in remarking that this is better protection than Americans get at home. But the portent of this thing is pointed out in the magazine, *Liberty*, offspring of the Chicago Tribune and pet of its Senatorial owner, which says editorially and boastfully, that the eagles' circles never grow smaller. "Southward the bird of empire wings its way," says this belligerent magazine. American policy in the Caribbean seems to justify this magazine boast, whether American men and women like it or not.

* * *

There are imperialists in the United States and there is an active imperialism. Here is one reason for it—and a reason not generally known: Profits coming to Americans from investments in the Latin American nations are not subject to income tax. Remember that when reading about the terrible oppression of labor in Cuba. Americans pretty much own all that is profit-making in Cuba. The vast incomes which return to American capitalists from that country pay no income tax. So, while profits in themselves are high, they are even more desirable when free from tax here at home. If you have a banker, he will explain to you how this works, but unless you have a great deal of money he will not explain to you how you can do likewise. That is reserved for the very powerful who inhabit what is known as Wall Street.

* * *

Gradually the United States, on one pretext or another, is mopping up the nations of the Caribbean. Perhaps it is not the idea to bring them under the American flag, but it seems definitely to be the idea to bring them under American domination, into bondage to American commands. That is probably cheaper than planting the flag directly over them. Today it is Nicaragua. Cuba already is tied by the Platt amendment, which seems to mean whatever Wall Street wants it to mean, as present revelations show. Threat after threat is hurled at Mexico. We have the Virgin Islands. We have Porto Rico. Let Guatemala and Salvador step gingerly. Let them observe their neighbor, Nicaragua, and let them study about what has happened in Haiti and San Domingo. Whither do we go where these small nations are concerned?

MILK FOR CHILDREN.*

3. The Vitamins in Milk—"A" and "D."

The character and digestibility of its proteins and the abundance of its calcium make milk a most desirable food; but another property of milk produced under correct conditions lies in its containing ordinarily some of all the known accessory diet factors which control growth and health—the vitamins. Because of the fact that the vitamin content of cow's milk depends largely on the way the cows are fed and on the amount of sunshine they receive, it is not always true that "milk is rich in all of the known vitamins," but at least milk from pasture-fed cows is an unusual food in containing some of all the known vitamins. When a food is lacking wholly or partly in any one of the known vitamins, a special form of disease may develop; but long before this happens the person may lose appetite, may fail to grow (if young) and may be ailing and weakened in resistance to infectious disease.

At least two vitamins (known as vitamin A and vitamin D) are found in connection with the fat of foods and are relatively stable—not easily injured by heat.

Milk fat, whether in whole milk, cream, or butter, furnishes the most important and most economical source of one of these vitamins, vitamin A. Egg yolk, leafy vegetables, cod-liver oil and certain animal organs, such as liver, are also good sources of this substance. Some vegetable oils, such as cocoanut oil, do not contain it, nor does pork fat. The skim milk left after the cream has been removed by a separator is almost entirely deficient in vitamin A. However, skim milk from which the cream has been dipped may contain as much as 50 per cent of the amount of vitamin A in whole milk. Xerophthalmia, an eye disease caused in young children by a lack of vitamin A in their food, has been found to be especially prevalent when machine-separated skim milk has been used in place of whole milk in their diet.

The other vitamin found in connection with fats, which has been discovered recently, affects tooth and bone formation, promoting calcium deposition; it has been called the antirachitic factor, or vitamin D. Unfortunately, its effect has been confused with the growth-promoting properties of vitamin A, and in some instances the result of the presence of vitamin D in food has been attributed to vitamin A. Egg yolk and, to a less extent, milk fat and cocoanut oil furnish some of this vitamin, but such fat as cod-liver oil are its most abundant source. When vitamin D is excluded from the diet of the young, the disease called rickets may occur. The antirachitic factor, like vitamin A, may be stored to some extent in the human body; but so far as is known the human body is not capable of synthesis of this or any other vitamin, so that rickets in a breast-fed child is not only possible but unfortunately common. The percentage of vitamins in cow's milk has been proved to be dependent on the amount of vitamins in the cow's food, and possibly in the case of vitamin D it is dependent on the amount of sunshine afforded. Cow's milk, therefore, should not be depended upon solely to supply the antirachitic factor in the food of infants or young children.

*Syndicated from a new report, "Milk, the Indispensable Food for Children," by Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, M. D. Single copies will be sent free upon request by the Children's Bureau, at Washington, D. C. Ask for bureau publication No. 163.

DRIVING IN MUD OR SAND.

Do not spin the wheels of your car when driving in mud or sand, advises the California State Automobile Association. Drop into a lower gear and keep the car moving slowly.

INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT.

Business conditions in California, as judged by the volume of employment and weekly payroll, were better in January, 1927, than in January, 1926. This is shown in the January, 1927, number of the California Labor Market Bulletin, issued by Walter G. Mathewson, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. According to the Labor Market Bulletin, the same 794 representative California industrial establishments which employed 141,338 workers in January, 1926, employed 143,317 workers in January, 1927, an increase of 1.4 per cent over last year. The total weekly payroll for these workers was \$4,028,880 in January, 1926, and was \$4,120,847 in January, 1927, an increase of 2.3 per cent.

Among the industries showing gains in employment and payroll in January, 1927, over January, 1926, are the following: Chemicals, oils and paints, 12.8 per cent; foods, beverages and tobacco, 5.4 per cent; metals, machinery and conveyances, 3.1 per cent; clothing, millinery and laundering, 1.8 per cent; miscellaneous industries, 4.6 per cent. Decreases in employment and volume of weekly payroll are showing in the following industries: Water, light and power, 11.8 per cent; wood manufacture, 4.5 per cent; textiles, 3 per cent, and printing and paper goods, 1.2 per cent.

The Labor Market Bulletin shows that the average weekly earnings of California industrial workers in January, 1927, was \$28.75. The corresponding average last year was \$28.51. Among the industries showing higher average weekly earnings in January, 1927, are chemicals, oils and paints, \$35.07; printing and paper goods, \$32.59, and metals, machinery and conveyances, \$30.06.

AN UNPAYABLE DEBT.

"We owe a great deal to the past," said Prime Minister Baldwin last month, in the course of an address on Ancient Greece. And it's undeniable that we do.

"But the debt can never be paid, so why worry about it? The past is unable to claim what is due to it; it could not even receive payment if it were offered.

"In that respect the past is in a very awkward position. It can do nothing for itself, nor can anything be done for it. It exists in an eternal aloofness, separated from us by impassable barriers, deprived of the ardor of the living, and denied the restfulness of the dead.

"The present has freedom of action, both forward and backward, and it thrills with vitality. The future waits eagerly on tiptoe, ready for the miracle of realization. But the past is immobile and listless, incapable of taking an interest in the world of which it once formed part.

"So never mind about the debt we owe the past. Let us give all we can spare to the present and the future.

"Too much time is spent, as we jog along the road, in gazing over our shoulders at the receding landscape. Not enough is made of the scenery around us. The day, the hour, the minute that is with us is not enjoyed as it ought to be.

"It is here within our reach; we can make what we like of it; put it to our lips like a precious cup and drain a measure fit for gods.

"How foolish, then, to stare regretfully at that which has been, and spill the pleasure of that which is!

"Mr. Baldwin may brood upon the past. The present will do for me—the seething, surging, virile present; with anticipatory glimpses of the future to quicken the beating of the heart."—Australian Worker.

KILLED OR INJURED IN INDUSTRY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The latest statistics of industrial accidents on a national scale have been brought together as far as possible by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and are presented in its Bulletin No. 425, just published. This, the fourth bulletin on the subject by the Bureau, brings the data up to 1925.

As reported by the states there were 10,537 fatal accidents and 1,687,957 non-fatal accidents in 1925, as compared with 11,479 fatal and 1,666,522 non-fatal accidents in 1924, and 11,062 fatal and 1,636,837 non-fatal accidents in 1920. An effort was made to classify the available state data for 1920 and 1924 by principal classification groups. As some of the important industrial states do not classify their data by industry the comparison by industry was inconclusive.

"Every man's experiences of today is that he was a fool yesterday and the day before yesterday. Tomorrow he will most likely be of exactly the same opinion."—Charles McKay.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
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ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

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COMMERCIAL

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any time between
nine in the morning
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Market at Mason

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GUARANTEE

SAY "VOTER" WAS DEAD.

Aaron Isacovits, who is listed as having cast a ballot in the 1925 primary election in Philadelphia, was buried the day before election day, his wife testified at the trial of five election board officers charged with fraud.

Four other persons who, according to the certified returns, went to the polls, appeared in court and denied that they were near the voting places. One testified that he had never registered nor voted, although the voters' list indicated that he had voted in three different elections. A lieutenant of Senator-elect Vare appeared as counsel for the accused election officials.

CRANKING CAR.

Starting your car by cranking is made easier, according to the California State Automobile Association free emergency road service, by turning the motor over several times with the ignition off.

"If we would grapple with the whole child situation for one generation, our economic efficiency, the moral character, sanity and stability of our people would advance three generations in one."—Herbert Hoover.

NIGHT WORK SHOULD BE REPAYED.

Night work in the postal service should be given greater consideration than day work, said President Green in an appeal to President Coolidge.

"This question has been the subject of numerous hearings and investigations by Congressional committees and by the Postoffice Department," Mr. Green said. "The virtually unanimous view is that the government should compensate postal employees for the admitted hardships of night work. While there is a difference of opinion as to just what form this compensation should take—whether it be additional pay or shorter hours—there is no disagreement over the fact that postal night workers are entitled to some consideration."

DRAIN DIFFERENTIAL.

The differential and transmission of your car should be drained and washed every 5000 miles, according to the California State Automobile Association, to remove worn particles.

"The cost of a thing is the amount of what I will call life which is required to be exchanged for it, immediately or in the long run."—Henry David Thoreau.

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The owner of the above home knows the wiring will be convenient, always. For the wiring is a Red Seal job.

This system of wiring gives the home owner many convenient outlets for the vacuum cleaner and for the toaster. There are handy switches for all the lights—provisions for "plugging in" any purchase such as a washing machine, floor lamp or radio. There is an outlet in the kitchen for an electric range. Every modern wiring detail is in this home. That is the Red Seal Plan.

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Write or phone to local P G and E office for free pamphlet about Red Seal wiring.

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GEO. P. MARTIN
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EVERYTHING
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EASY TERMS

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

For the past several months the printing business in this city has been at a low ebb in most of our commercial plants and not overly prosperous in the newspaper composing rooms. Yet, we feel particularly fortunate that this union has not been compelled to resort to measures as has some of our Eastern sisters. In looking over the official bulletin of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 we find that that organization has appointed a committee to look into the out-of-work question in that jurisdiction. From many other Eastern jurisdictions comes the report that many of the men are idle, and all are hoping that the spring months will see a revival in the printing industry which will again cause all of the men to be put to work. However, we do not advise any of the members of the union in Eastern jurisdictions or in other sections of the Pacific Coast to migrate to San Francisco expecting to "fall into" steady situations. A canvass of several of our shops in this city reveals that while some are fairly busy it is safe to say at least 50 per cent of them could stand a little more real prosperity.

During the past week the Bay City Printing Company, formerly located at 151 Minna street, has purchased the former plant of the Leighton industries located at 951 Howard street and known as the Leighton Press. The owners of the Bay City Printing Company in taking over the Leighton Press have added their well-equipped shop on Minna street to the large equipment formerly operated at the Howard street plant and now become one of the largest commercial shops of this city. Former employees of the Leighton Press, especially those who were stockholders in the concern, were called in and given the money they had invested in the plant, after which the doors were closed for a few days pending the transfer of the property from Leighton's to the Bay City Company.

On last Tuesday evening the Allied Printing Trades Council of Oakland gave its first social dance in that city. The affair, which was given for the purpose of promoting good fellowship among the members of the crafts comprising the Council, was a social as well as financial success, more than one hundred couples being present to enjoy the evening's entertainment. The officials of the Allied Council in the East Bay are now planning to make this feature either a semi-yearly or yearly event, with the hope of stimulating further interest in label matters in the East Bay section.

The committee having in charge the plans for the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society entertainment and ball to be given at the Civic Auditorium on the evening of Saturday, May 14th, report considerable progress. The line of entertainment is now being built up. Arrangements have been made for one of the best musical organizations in the city to furnish music for dancing, and from week to week new features will be added; all of which will go to make the fortieth anniversary ball of this great organization the banner event in printing circles in this city.

C. L. Stringfellow was one of the members of No. 21 who enjoyed a week-end outing with the Shriners at Lake Tahoe during last week.

James Hesson, for several years a member of the Daily News Chapel, left this week en route to Chicago and other Eastern points. Mr. Hesson's health has not been the best during the past several months, and he contemplates the change will be beneficial.

J. F. Aughinbaugh drew his traveler and left during the week for Los Angeles, where he will seek work and visit with his aged mother, who is reported in feeble health.

Earl T. Rush, who has been ailing for some time past, left during the week for Pasadena, where he anticipates a change of climate will be beneficial to his health.

W. P. ("Pat") Davis, one of our best known printers, has joined the East Bay Commuters' Club, having recently purchased a home in Berkeley. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will move to their new home about the middle of March. Pat's many friends throughout the western half of the United States will be pleased to know that he has at last settled down in his own little five room and.

Jack Jasper accepted a position in Rio Vista during the past week.

H. H. Bowes and Bruce Brown of the Fresno Republican staff passed through this city this week on their way to Sacramento.

Mrs. Alice Hawkes-Burnett announces that she will be a candidate for delegate to the International Typographical Union convention at the May election.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By Victor Aro.

C. C. Dye received a telegram Tuesday afternoon of last week which stated that his mother, who was over seventy years of age, had passed away. She had been residing near Springfield, Ill.

About seventy-six members of the Chronicle chapel set an example to the chapels of the city by attending the union meeting Sunday in a body. The meeting was quite interesting and enjoyable, which shows that if a sufficient number of men turn up at these meetings the time will not only be well spent but a duty to the union and one's self will be performed.

Call Chapel Personals—By "Gas."

The chapel held its regular election at its last meeting, the incumbents, Charles Staples, chairman; Parley Adams, secretary, and Ray Dickson, night chairman, being re-elected without opposition.

Work is quiet and the slipboard remains in a state of "innocuous desuetude."

One change in the office has been the renumbering of the machines, which are now called the "Mystic Maze." No. 1 is where No. 4 ought to be; No. 10 is where No. 20 should be, ad infinitum. At the next chapel meeting a suggestion will probably be made to appoint an official guide to assist the boys when passing out proofs.

Neil Burchfield, one of our suburbanites, after a three-day lay-off returned to work looking much the worse for wear. He and his family had moved into a new home but a few days and Neil had not become thoroughly familiar with halls, stairs, etc., and in going up the stairs (which were dark) from his garage to the living quarters, stumbled and fell, breaking his forefinger at the first joint, which necessitated medical treatment. To make matters worse, on his return from the doctor's he found the family dog and a neighbor's mongrel in a heated argument; Burchfield, of course, immediately entered the fray as mediator, and during the arbitration of the case he received a gash on the neck from the paw of one of the contestants. He now makes quite a dignified appearance on his way to and from the bank, as he holds his head erect and his finger thrown out.

Eddie ("Crackpot") McDougall, apprentice on the night side, was the cause of quite a stir at edition time one day this week, when a two-column feature story was found missing. Eddie hid the galley in a bottom rack to make a few overlooked errors later, but at knocking off time, in his haste to perform some of his social duties, forgot the matter entirely. One of several searching parties, however, soon found the galley and the sheet went to press on time.

Lloyd Newton, day machinist, and famed as the "Mayor of Haight street," is busy working out the principles of a squirtless caster, with the end in

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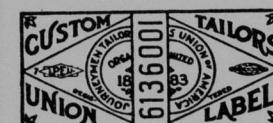
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view of composing his nerves and avoiding the necessity of "ducking."

Spring is upon us! The Ozone Boys and the Shut-Ins have started their summer indoor sport of opening and closing the windows and doors. Oliver Weakley, one of the Shut-Ins, so far, is leading in the percentage column.

THE FORD WORKERS' PRAYER.

The following skit was posted on the bulletin board in Ford's Ft. Rouge factory.

It caused quite a stir and the spotters went after the culprit hot-footed. Eventually he was located and promptly "fired":

"Our Father who art in Dearborn,
Henry is thy name;
Thy will be done in River Rouge,
As it is done in Highland Park.
Give us this day our daily six bucks,
And forgive us for taking it—
As we forgive those
That take it from us.
Lead us not into paths of intelligence or action.
But deliver us from starvation,
For thine is the power of production."

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

Milton Fowler is back working after a lay-off with his sprained ankle. Commencing Wednesday, March 2nd, and every week after that, the Bulletin will print a colored section for the Sacramento Bee and the Fresno Bee, respectively. The run for the first week will be about 80,000. The Bulletin is after contracts now to increase the run to about 300,000. Here is hoping they get it. For the start it means two days for a sub, probably more. Subbing in the Bulletin chapel is being taken care of by Homer Huddelson.

The stereotypers' arbitration case is settled. Back to old five-hour holidays, with the $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents a day increase granted by Judge Sturdevant. The boys received back pay checks ranging from 8 cents to \$128.

No, boys, Ray Gaskill is not throwing any more dollars away. He is saving them, to give some doctor in Marin County a boost. The story is that the Indian, as Ray is known, is home in bed with a bad case of the flu. Harold Taylor of the Examiner chapel is subbing for him. Harold placed his slip on the Call board.

You cannot keep a good mailer in the background. He will always work himself to the front some way. I see by the papers (with apologies to T. A. Powers) that Julius Fidler, a popular member of the Mailers' Union, has been signed to referee prizefights at National Hall. Good luck, Julius.

Well, here she goes! Hy Levy of the Voca Del Popolo chapel and one of the oldest mailers in San Francisco union, has issued a challenge. He is willing to dance a marathon waltz with any member of the union, the dance to be put on at the Civic Auditorium the night of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid dance, Saturday evening, May 14th. Come on, you boys who like to trip the light fantastic. Old (Iron Heels) Bert Reed and Charley Parker would be good opponents for Hy. They tell me, when Hy was young he used to cop all the prizes for waltzing.

Our scale matter remains the same as reported at the last meeting. Leon B. Smith is about the same, no improvement in his condition. He would be pleased to see any of the boys, Ward H, San Francisco Hospital.

"My boy, when you grow up I want you to be a gentleman."

"I don't want to be a gentleman, pop—I wanna be like you."—Rutgers Chanticleer.

"HITCHING UP" WORKERS' EDUCATION.

We are living in a period of rapid and momentous changes. It is difficult for the busy trade union member to keep step with these changes. Methods that could be used successfully a few years ago to organize workers and keep them organized, do not seem to be as effective now as they were. Most of us are conscious of the fact, but few of us really have any definite idea of just what we can do about it.

One thing is certain, and that is that our strategy, our plan of operation, needs to be looked over and examined once in a while. And this leads us to the question of workers' education.

A certain research agency subsidized by the employers recently stated that in 1919 there were 225 company union schemes of varied descriptions, having an enrollment of 391,400 members. In 1924 the same agency claims there were 814 company union schemes, which included 1,177,037 members. The agency adds that these figures probably do not cover all the company unions on the railroads, particularly those which sprang up during and since the railroad shopmen's strike.

Now what do we really know about company unions? Have many of us examined such facts as are available concerning them? In what industries do they seem to have the largest growth? What were the conditions that made this growth possible? Has the increase in the number of company unions in the past five years any relation to the decrease in the membership of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, for instance? Is their ratio of growth greater in industries that are partly organized into bona fide trade unions, or are they growing most rapidly in those industries where organized labor has made the least headway? Just what does it seem possible and practicable to do about it all?

Take another example out of many, the installment plan of buying. A prominent trade journal, organ of the business interests in one of our basic industries, says in a recent issue: "The fear that people had of trade unions is being rapidly dissipated in a very simple way. Installment buying is doing more to destroy the evils of organized labor than any other single thing."

One of the leading industrial cities of the East lays claim to being "A City of Homes," where it is easier to purchase a home (on the installment plan) than to pay rent. Some one has dubbed it "the city where you buy a home a brick at a time."

Scores of trade union organizers will testify to the difficulties they have encountered there in their organizing work—difficulties with employer and unorganized worker alike.

Has installment plan buying anything to do with the seeming reluctance of many unorganized workers to join the union? Just what do we know about this form of credit buying anyhow? How many workers use it? In what industries are they employed? To what extent does the burden of debt accumulated by purchasing on the installment plan (mortgaging future earnings) affect the independence of thought and action of the workers?

Both of these problems—company unionism and installment buying—are comparatively new ones. They seem to be looming larger all the time. We ought to be interested in having accurate information regarding them and their relation to our trade union problems, if they be related. There is a considerable amount of scattered information available on both subjects. It needs to be gathered together, organized, interpreted, and made use of in a factual manner.

In some localities trade unions are utilizing workers education for this purpose. They are trying to get the facts that bear on, or are related to, their trade union problems. We need an intelligent body of public opinion in the labor movement. We need the facts.

Trade union leaders and officers—those charged with the responsibility of rendering service to their fellow workers—almost unanimously agree that it is much more difficult to secure equitable results for their membership through negotiations than it used to be. And the job of successfully conducting a strike is still more difficult.

Industry, business, finance—the whole problem of human relationship is becoming more complex.

Workers' education, shorn of the frills and fancies attached to it by some, can be of inestimable value to the organized workers as a medium for the collection, organization, interpretation and dissemination of facts. An understanding of this on the part of even a minority of the membership will help to a solution of some of the problems we are confronted with during these rapidly changing times.—C. S. G., in Brookwood Review.

EVERY UNION PRINTER

is cordially invited to attend ANY meeting of the

S. F. PROGRESSIVE CLUB

Next Meeting, March 27th, 1:30 P. M.
Labor Temple

The Progressive Party seeks to safeguard the welfare of the 70,000 members of the I. T. U. by curbing extravagance; by honest and efficient administration; by the abolition of the secret clique whose only object is the perpetuation of its leaders in office.

Progressive Club meetings are open forums—open to all forward-thinking printers.

Election of Club officers March 27th.
YOU ARE WELCOME
C. M. BAKER, President.

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Next to New Mission Theatre

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BEST SPOT
BIGGEST IN
RIGHTTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of February 25, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Cracker Bakers—P. C. McGowan, A. Williams. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the office of the Board of Public Works, acknowledging receipt of communication from Council relative to Ordinance No. 7309, designating the holidays which per diem men will work, and stating same will be given consideration. From the Board of Public Works, relative to having a representative of the City Engineer's office address the Council on the subject of the contemplated extensions of the Municipal Railway. From the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, requesting the delegates and friends to demand the Clerks' card when making purchases of shoes. From the District Council of Retail Clerks, requesting a demand for the union card and button of the Clerk waiting on you.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Chauffeurs' No. 265, inclosing copy of wage scale for ambulance drivers. From the Joint District Council of Teamsters, endorsing the wage scale of Chauffeurs.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the organizing of Dyers and Cleaners.

Request Complied With—From the Bottlers' Union, requesting the Council to oppose Assembly Bill No. 1039, which proposes a tax on ginger ale.

Communication from the judges of the Superior Court, requesting the Council to adopt resolutions endorsing the bill providing for an increase in salaries for the judges of the Superior Courts in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Alameda Counties. Moved that the matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment, that the resolutions be adopted; amendment to amendment, that the matter be referred to the Executive and Law and Legislative Committees; amendment to amendment lost, and the amendment carried.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of United Laborers for Sewer Men. In the matter of Grocery Clerks and the Jenny Wren Stores it was laid over one week with consent of both parties. The committee authorized the President and Secretary to issue a certificate to the Union Labor Life Insurance Company for Matthew Woll, George Perkins and Luther C. Steward to represent the Council's one share of stock at the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held at Baltimore, March 14, 1927, for election of a board of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before said meeting. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Lumbermen—Business slack. Office Employees—Reported the Brotherhood Bank organized 100 per cent.

The chair introduced Mr. Albert Larson, who addressed the Council on the amusement park on the ocean beach, and requesting the co-operation of the Council. Moved, that the Council endorse the application for the permit now before the Board of Supervisors; motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Passaic Strick Relief Committee submitted a complete report of its activities, and recommended that the balance of money in the hands of the committee be forwarded to President Deak of the Pas-

saic Textile Workers. Moved that the report be received and a rising vote of thanks be given Brother Johnson and the committee; motion carried.

Board of Directors of Labor Clarion—Submitted a report on the matter referred to it by the Labor Council, namely, the advertisement of Hale Bros., and Lundstrom Hat Store in the Labor Clarion. Moved, to concur in the report of Directors; amendment, to re-refer back to the Directors, with instructions to take up the matter with the Board of Directors of Organized Labor; amendment lost and the motion carried.

New Business—Moved, that the San Francisco Labor Council appoint a committeeman to act on advisory committee having to do with the purchase of the Market Street Railway Co; amendment, that the Secretary be our representative when said advisory committee functions; amendment to amendment, to refer the subject-matter to the Law and Legislative Committee; the amendment to amendment was carried.

Receipts—\$362.89. **Expenses**—\$1633.80.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

THE YELLOW DOG HOWLS.

Again the Ohio State Federation of Labor has scored against the yellow dog contract. In a legislative hearing Ohio labor has presented such an indictment of the yellow dog contract as Ohio legislators will not soon forget. There can be only iniquity in the yellow dog contract. No contract which robs men of their elemental freedom can be justified, no matter with what sophistry it may be defended by those who profit by it. Eventually the yellow dog contract will vanish from America, but not until there has been much more hard fighting. Humanity, however, will always fight for freedom, winning it inch by inch.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Correia & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

ALIEN SAILORS.

According to a statement issued by the Department of Commerce, foreign-born seamen outnumber American in the United States merchant marine. The full text is as follows: Native American seamen shipped and reshipped on vessels in the American merchant marine from United States ports numbered 98,493, according to merchant marine statistics for 1926. British nationals were second in order of number with 28,011. Naturalized Americans shipped during the year are given as 26,280, followed by Germans, 18,375; Spanish, 12,896; Norwegians, 7108; Filipino, 5252; South Americans, 5184; Dutch, 4573. Nationals of China, Russia, Italy, Japan and other countries are included in the total figure.

OREGON HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES.

More than \$99,000,000 has been expended on state highway construction in Oregon in the past ten years, according to the California State Automobile Association.

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SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"Under the American Constitution the sovereign citizens of this nation have just as much moral and legal right to ask for the repeal or amendment of the Volstead act or for the amendment of the eighteenth amendment or its repeal, as they have to ask for the amendment or repeal of any other constitutional provision or law on the statute books. They have just as much right to ask for or advocate such amendment or repeal as he and those who now champion the Volstead act had before its enactment."—Representative John C. Schafer of Wisconsin.

"We ought to know what American corporations are active in the politics of Nicaragua. We ought to know how many neutral zones have been established. We ought to know why and where they were established. We ought to know if American marines are being employed to protect American lives or are being employed to protect Diaz from the wrath of his own people."—Representative Tom Connally of Texas.

"No business on earth can succeed in any other way than by getting prices equal to the cost of production, equal to the overhead expenses, and a fair profit on the business. The farmer is no exception to the rule. In order to put agriculture on a paying basis, we must give the farmer a chance to get prices that will give him cost of production, plus a fair and reasonable profit for his work."—Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota.

"City builders, rather city promoters, have been short-sighted. They have failed to read the signs of the times, largely because they are selfish. A long time ago Lincoln expressed the thought that this nation cannot exist half slave and half free. It is equally true that it cannot continue half 'broke' and half prosperous."—Representative William L. Nelson of Missouri.

"The people of this country want no war with Nicaragua. They want no war with Mexico. They want our marines withdrawn from Nicaraguan soil and our warships from their waters. They refuse to be stampeded by false propaganda. That device for provoking hatred is all too fresh in their minds."—Senator Burton W. Wheeler of Montana.

"The American farmer normally buys from American industry about \$6,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods annually, and in addition pays ordinarily about \$4,000,000 for other American service each year. He supplies a large part of the tonnage carried by our railroads. It is self-evident that if his prices remain below the cost of production and his purchasing power continues to fall, or even remains at its present low level, the entire economic and business structure of the country must eventually and inevitably suffer with him."—Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri.

"The industrial workers and farmers of this country realize that their interests are mutual. The prosperity of the farmers is closely interwoven with the prosperity of the employees and business institutions of the city. When the farmers are prosperous they are able to purchase the production of industrial workers and business institutions."—Representative John C. Schafer of Wisconsin.

MOUNTING TIRES.

Tires mounted wrong will cause wheels to wobble and tire to wear excessively, according to the California State Automobile Association. When mounting a tire, spin the wheel a few times to be sure that it is on straight.

OUR "FIRST-IN-PEACE" HERO.

Editor, The Clarion,
San Francisco, California.

Sir: Your columns have informed us of the fifty million Americans who, on Washington's birthday, listened in to President Coolidge as he eulogized the Father of his Country.

We learned of the Congressional Commission he is to appoint, and head, to arrange for an adequate celebration of the coming bicentennial anniversary of that notable natal day in 1932. This Commission asks suggestions. Here is one:

In all our President's portraiture of Washington, as agriculturist, student, surveyor, speculator, generalissimo and President, I waited in vain for any mention of that most devoted patriot's "first wish," which he declared as being "to see that plague of mankind, war, banished from the earth."

Now, sir, I should like to suggest to this Congressional Commission that no one thing they can accomplish in the next five years would add such universal lustre and renown to America's greatest hero as would the realization of this, his first wish, viz., to banish the idiocy of war from our modern radio-encircled globe. And it can be done if our country will do its leading share!

EDWARD BERWICK.
Pacific Grove, Calif., February 25, 1927.

TANK SWIMMING RECORD.

Here's a good yarn from Yazoo City, Miss., telling how Bill Baxter of Kokomo, Ind., won the railroad swimming record of the world, though no throngs of people were on hand to cheer him for accomplishing the marvelous aquatic feat.

He arrived unnoticed except for an Illinois Central yardmaster, who stopped Bill as he was leaving a freight train and wanted to know how come he got so wet in a box car.

"Box car! I've been in the dark and damp interior of that big 2000-gallon locomotive tank, and I've made a world record for long-distance swimming," Bill replied.

Bill then related how he had boarded the train at West, Miss., 30 miles away, but was forced to drop through the manhole of the tank to escape a brakeman. He found the water too low to reach the top and a little too high to reach the bottom. Accordingly he enjoyed a 30-mile swim until the water became low enough for his feet to touch bottom.

Bill expected to be turned over to the "bulls," but instead the yardmaster gave him a half dollar in prize money.

WOODSMEN FILCHED.

Not satisfied with a wage below the legal minimum, lumber barons in British Columbia are endeavoring to repeal this act.

"The woods and mills are full of immigrants, many of whom cannot speak English," says the Labor Statesman.

"Every devisable scheme is used to fleece these men, and when they get wise they are relegated to the bread line. Another bunch with strong backs are then hired through private employment bureaus."

In many company towns, it is stated, workers are not allowed to eat in their own homes. Rates are 10 to 20 per cent below the minimum wage, and this money must be spent in company stores.

Safety is insured by brakes in good working order. The California State Automobile Association advises frequent inspection.

HOW PEOPLE BUY.

Sixty per cent buy on installments.
Ten per cent pay cash.

Thirty per cent buy on a charge account.

Ninety-five per cent of automobiles are sold on installments.

Ninety-five per cent of pianos, ditto.

Ninety-five per cent of phonographs, ditto.

Eighty per cent of radio sets, ditto.

Seventy-five per cent of electric washers, kitchen cabinets, vacuum cleaners, etc., ditto.

"No pretense can be so ridiculous as that the laws were designed as a protection for the poor and weak against the rich and powerful."—Burke.

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\$1.95 Silk **\$1.65**
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This means your unrestricted choice of our All Silk Chiffon, Full Fashioned Silk and above the knee Silk hose with the new narrow lisle tops, at a saving of 30c per pair.

**Only Six Pairs to Each Customer—No Dealers Supplied, and
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Brief Items of Interest

During the past week the following members of San Francisco unions died: Frank Schadt of the carpenters, George W. Bennett of the musicians, William A. Brown of the ship clerks, Ernest Miller of the cooks, Fred Nussa of the painters.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council the measure pending before the State Legislature having for its purpose the increasing of the salary of judges was favorably acted upon. The legislative representative of the Council was instructed to help in its passage as much as possible.

The Office Employees' Association reported at the last meeting of the Labor Council that the Brotherhood Bank, so far as that organization was concerned, was 100 per cent union.

Albert Larson, of the amusement company desires to build an amusement park in the vicinity of the Fleishhacker Swimming Pool and Playground, addressed the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night. After his departure the Council gave its endorsement to the proposition.

The committee having in charge the raising of funds for the Passaic textile workers gave its final report last Friday and was discharged with a vote of thanks for its splendid work in this connection.

The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union urges all members of unions to ask for the Clerks' Union card when purchasing shoes. This, they say, is about the only way that employers may know that there is a demand for union clerks in their establishments.

Credentials were received at the last meeting of the Labor Council from the Cracker Bakers' Union for P. C. McGowan and A. Williams. The credentials were received and the delegates seated.

Ernest P. Marsh, commissioner of conciliation of the United States Department of Labor, was in San Francisco this week, following a siege of pneumonia in Seattle. The attack was very severe, but Marsh now appears to be rapidly recovering.

his usual health. He intends to go to Los Angeles the latter part of this week, in which city his services will be required for some weeks.

An increase for ambulance drivers from \$200 a month to \$225 is sought by Chauffeurs' Union No. 265. The increase has been approved by the Joint Council of Teamsters and is now submitted to the San Francisco Labor Council.

If there is to be a citizens' committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to negotiate purchase by the city of expiring franchises of the Market Street Railway Co., labor is entitled to representation, it was urged at the Friday meeting of the Labor Council. Opposition to advisory committees of any kind was expressed by many delegates.

A death benefit for the late John J. Doyle was approved at the regular meeting of Teamsters' Union. Doyle died recently after a long illness, according to Secretary James E. Wilson. Sick benefits totaled \$445 and two new applicants were obligated.

Anyone having information regarding the whereabouts of Allen Grant, last heard from c/o S. C. E. Co., Camp 38, Big Creek, Cal., March, 1923, will kindly communicate with Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

The total capacity of the hydro-electric plants of the United States on January 1, 1927, was 11,721,000 horse-power. This is an increase of 544,000 horse-power over the capacity of a year ago. The average growth since 1910 has been about 460,000 horse-power per year. The five leading states, in the order of their developed horse-power are: California, New York, Alabama, Washington and South Carolina. California now leads New York by about 160,000 horse-power.

"Pa," said Clarence, "what is a peace offering?"

"Anything from a box of candy to a fur coat, son," replied his dad.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SECRETARY INJURED.

Last Sunday evening James J. McTiernan, financial secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, stepped off a street car at the corner of Eighteenth and Connecticut streets, at which corner the car turns. He stood with his back toward the track, waiting for an automobile to pass, and apparently did not have in mind that he was rather close to the track and that the back end of a car, in going around a corner, swings quite a distance out into the street. At any rate, the back end of the car struck him and sent him headlong to the curb. When picked up he was unconscious and remained so for several hours afterward. For a time it was believed he had sustained a fracture of the skull and he was taken to the Emergency Hospital for first aid treatment, after which he was removed by members of his family to Saint Joseph's, where he is at the present time. X-ray examination the next day revealed that while he was severely injured, there had been no fracture and his wounds were not of a dangerous character. It is expected he will be removed to his home on Saturday or Sunday and will soon be around and attending to his usual duties at the Polytechnic High School and the Labor Council.

HORSE EAGLE OUGHT TO KNOW.

Did the Indians set forest fires as a usual custom? Idle gossip often says they did. Listen to the voice of an authority.

Chief Horse Eagle, in a talk before a Y. M. C. A. camp on the Pacific Coast last summer, said that his people had been taught to be careful with fire in the forest for centuries, and that, to his knowledge, fire was never used by Indians to destroy, except during warfare with other tribes.

The Chief ought to know. He is chairman of the recognized Indian Chiefs of the United States.

Horse Eagle is of the Osage Tribe and is 105 years old. He says that his mother died in 1920 at the age of 120 years. He was born in 1822; graduated from Yale in the class of 1871 and has been an ordained Presbyterian minister for 65 years. He has dined with every President of the United States from Lincoln to Coolidge, and in 1885 was the guest of Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace, England.

Expert testimony is more dependable than rumor or hearsay evidence, especially in a subject of such far-reaching national importance as forest fire prevention. Perhaps the paleface can learn something from the redskin in forest conservation.

JUDGE LINDSEY FIGHTS ON.

Judge Ben Lindsey, juvenile court judge of Denver, famous as a humanitarian and a solver of juvenile problems, has been walloped by another court decision. Lindsey must now stake his chances on an appeal for a review. Maybe those chances are brighter than they look. Thousands will hope so. His election was contested by a man now dead. Lindsey's ideas will live when a great many more foes of progress have passed on.

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